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VENEZUELA AGAIN IN WARLIKE TURMOIL

President Castro Desires to Fight Colombia.

HIS WAR MINISTER HAS RESIGNED

REFUSED TO GIVE THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER HIS PASSPORTS.

Trouble Complicated by a Threatened Uprising in Venezuela Against the Present Government—Castro Accused of Secretly Aiding Rebels.

PORT OF SPAIN (Ireland of Trinidad), Aug. 1.—The Venezuelan Minister of War, Senor Pulido, who is the leader of an important political party, has resigned, after a violent scene in the Cabinet, during which the Minister refused to accept the orders of President Castro to recognize the revolutionists in Colombia as belligerents and to deliver a passport to Senor Rico, the Colombian Minister. Pulido denies that the invaders of Venezuelan territory are Colombians, as President Castro claims, but insists that they are revolutionists.

The resignation of the War Minister has caused a profound impression. The situation is critical. The Government troops have been defeated in their first encounter with the rebels near San Cristobal. Other uprisings are taking place in the interior of the country. Senor Guerra succeeds Pulido as Minister of War.

Fear War Will Be Declared.

PORT OF SPAIN, Aug. 2.—In consequence of the resignation of Senor Pulido, Minister of War, it is feared that President Castro of Venezuela, as proposed to the Cabinet, will declare war against Colombia, notwithstanding public opinion against such a move. The President, it is understood suggested that his passports be handed to the Minister from Colombia. It is feared that the most serious complication will follow the present situation.

Another Revolution Pending.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Venezuela is again on the eve of a revolution and not only is that unfortunate republic approaching a state of civil war but serious complications will, in all probability, arise between the Government of Venezuela and Colombia, says the Port of Spain (Trinidad) correspondent of the Herald. President Castro, while facing the uprising against his own authority, is also accused of furthering directly the revolution against the Colombian Government.

Arms, ammunition and the other accessories of war have been quietly smuggled into Venezuela through the waterways of the republic and the first engagement is expected to be the signal for uprisings in several widely separated districts.

General Castro is expected to again assert his power by placing a strict censorship on all telegraphic dispatches from that country as well as ordering a close scrutiny of all mail matter passing through the general postoffice in Caracas.

To add to the seriousness of the situation in Venezuela itself it is well known that in the adjoining republic of Colombia a very strong feeling of resentment against the Castro government exists on account of what is considered a serious breach of international law on the part of Venezuela for its alleged recognition of, if not actual assistance to, the leaders of the revolutionary party of Colombia.

It is even said that not only has the Venezuelan government permitted its ports to be used by the Colombian revolutionists as a base for the collection of supplies but it has winked at, if not actually assisted, the Colombian revolutionists with certain articles of war.

Planning to Invade Colombia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: A report has been current that Gen. Rafael Uribe Uribe, from Antigua, republic of Colombia, arrived in Caracas several days ago

under the name of "Senor Victor Torro" and had an interview of about three hours with General Castro. He went to La Guayra soon afterward and proceeded on board the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto, the name of which had been changed to Zumbador. He found it well supplied with munitions of war and started immediately for Maracaibo where he met about 3000 troops on the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia, ready to act at once in the invasion of Colombian territory.

Within 24 hours another dispatch was received here that the Colombian government had discovered the plan laid down by General Uribe Uribe after his consultation with General Castro and that six thousand Colombian soldiers had been sent out to meet the invaders.

Venezuelan Consul Explains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—"The men who are trying to overthrow the Venezuelan government by exciting a revolt in the Western mountains and by trying to draw Colombia into the trouble are friends of the former President Andrade," says Pedro Alvarez, Venezuelan consul in Chicago.

"When the ex-president was expelled some of the mountain people were still in sympathy with him but they are few in number and can accomplish little. They are trying to induce Colombia to take their side against President Castro and the government now in control in Venezuela. I do not think they can succeed in that. The heads of the two governments are on the best of terms, and there is not the slightest enmity between the people. Dr. Cariveros, the leader of the revolution, may possibly be able to find a few recruits among the Colombians, but they will be so very few that they will not add materially to his forces."

"There is another reason why Colombia will not interfere with affairs in Venezuela. Colombia is herself engaged in a revolution at the present moment."

FEELING OF HORROR OVER ALLEGED BOER ATROCITIES

British Newspapers Call for Severe Retribution—Lord Stanley Reports on the Cost of the War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The cold-blooded Boer atrocities reported by General Kitchener have caused a feeling of horror throughout the country, says the Tribune's London correspondent. This morning's newspapers call for strong measures to meet this development of the war. Men who resort to deliberate murder forfeit their belligerent rights. The weakness of the British position lies in the reluctance of the military authorities to punish with legitimate severity offenses against the laws of war. Considerable dissatisfaction has for some time past been felt here owing to the excessive leniency that General Kitchener has displayed in his operations against the Boer guerrillas, but he may alter his policy with this latest phase of the campaign as it will be necessary for him to show the loyal natives that he is able to protect them.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the War Office, replying to a question, said the cost of the war in South Africa from April 1 to July 31, was £25,750,000, partly chargeable against the deficit of last year. The actual cost in July was £1,250,000 weekly. The statement was greeted with ironical Irish cheers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that if the war continued at the same cost for the next three months it would necessitate spending the whole of the reserve he had provided for financing the third quarter, but he had reason to hope that this would not be necessary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The effect of the death of Lady Hilda Brodick on the quarrel between the newspapers and the Secretary of State for War is explained by the London correspondent of the Tribune as follows:

"The Secretary of War has been exposed to general criticism for lack of tact in dealing with the press. Even the Daily Mail is now moved by generous impulses since death has suddenly darkened his home. Lady Hilda Brodick was an accomplished woman with a large circle of devoted friends in London society. Her death has occurred after a short illness, due to blood poisoning. It is charitable to conclude that Mr. Brodick's recent errors of judgment have been caused by domestic anxiety and distraction."

JUDGE HUMPHREYS AGAIN SUSTAINED

Member of Beneficial Society Bound By His Option.

SPEEDY TRIAL PRISONER'S RIGHT

WILLIE HALL'S AUNT PETITIONS TO HAVE HIM DECLARED A SPENDTHRIFT.

Mr. Atkinson Disclaims Title and Tenders Back Rental—Federal Jury to Be Impaneled This Morning—Bryant Admiralty Libel.

The Supreme Court yesterday morning handed down a decision in the case of Mrs. Virginia Gomes vs. the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii sustaining the decision of Judge Humphreys in the First Circuit Court.

The opinion is by Chief Justice Frear, Justice Galbraith and L. A. Andrews in place of Justice Perry, disqualified, concurring.

The syllabus of the opinion is as follows: "The by-laws of a mutual benefit society permitted a sick member to elect either \$1.25 per day during his illness, or 'medical attendance, medicine and half a dollar a day,' or the amount of his hospital bill up to \$1.25 a day. A sick member elected 'medical attendance,' but afterward went to a hospital after being informed by the society's officers that if he did so he could have only \$1.25 a day. He also signed a note for \$400 loaned by the society to pay for an operation at the hospital."

"Heid, he changed his election from the second to the third class of benefits and that therefore the note was not void for want of consideration as summing that the society would have been liable for the operation as 'medical attendance' in case the member had continued under his first election and that the note would in such case have been void."

The action was brought for the purpose of compelling the society to pay benefits due to the late husband of the plaintiff, notwithstanding a note for \$400 owed to the society by the plaintiff.

The deceased became ill in 1899, when he was a member of the society. Having the choice of various kinds of benefits he decided to remain at home and permit the society to pay his medical attendance, medicine expenses and give him fifty cents a day, rather than be sent to the hospital and have his expenses paid there and enough money given him to make \$1.25 a day.

After having remained at home for some time Gomes made up his mind to go to the hospital and have an operation performed.

Four hundred dollars was advanced by the society on a note of the husband and wife to pay for the operation. After Gomes died the widow brought suit for the full sum of benefits due, not taking the note into consideration.

It was held by Judge Humphreys that in going to the hospital Gomes changed the class of benefits to which he was entitled and the case was therefore thrown out of court.

W. A. Whiting, W. J. Robinson and J. M. Vivas for plaintiff; J. T. De Bolt for defendant.

Judge Gear announced from the bench yesterday morning that the criminal calendar would be called on Monday morning next.

The Court stated that while it was its desire to expedite civil matters, the prior right of prisoners to a speedy trial would be recognized and all who demand immediate trial will have it. In the event of any defendants consenting to a postponement, their cases will be put over to the next term.

One of the trial jurors, G. F. Renton, presented his commission as a United States postmaster to Judge Gear yesterday morning. He was excused for the term.

Application was made yesterday afternoon by petition to Judge Gear to have William A. Hall declared a spendthrift and a trust created to look after his property.

Mrs. Fehleber, Willie's aunt, made

the application. Hall's case has been before the court for some time. He is the young gentleman who is worth something like a hundred thousand dollars and is hardly aware of the fact, inasmuch as he is desirous of spending all of it that he can get hold of on beer, hacks and a general good time.

It is the case of W. A. Hall vs. C. Winam, bill to cancel a lease. All the testimony was in on Wednesday evening. Shortly after noon yesterday counsel argued the matter, General Hartwell representing Winam and McClanahan representing Hall.

The case of Sister Albertina vs. Kapiolani Estate was also before Judge Gear yesterday morning and afternoon. A disclaimer was filed by A. T. Atkinson, who has occupied a part of the land in dispute since the death of Kapiolani. He states that he makes no claim to a title to any of the land and tenders the court \$632 due for rent.

In the divorce case of Kalolawa vs. Holomona Kimokeo, the Court has granted the plaintiff a divorce, her husband having deserted her. A judgment for \$50 was also given.

The trial jury for the August term of the Federal Court will be impaneled this morning at 10 o'clock by Judge Estee. The jury was drawn on the 19th of last month and the list has already been published in The Republican.

The libel of Pearson & Potter vs. the bark C. D. Bryant has been set for trial in the Federal Court Tuesday, August 13.

The Tax Appeal Court was in session again yesterday afternoon.

MEN BEHIND THE NEW INDEPENDENT REFINERY

Wholesale Grocers of Western Cities Backing the Enterprise—Cleveland Man Named for President.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Journal of Commerce says: The backers of the new refinery which is being erected at Edgewater, near Port Lee, N. J., on the shores of the Hudson river opposite the tomb of Gen. Grant are Robert Crooks & Co., among the largest importers of refined sugars in this market. However, the fact that Robert Crooks & Co. have been identified with the foreign sugars is not a factor in the new company's policy as the firm will merely act as agents for the new refinery. E. H. Laing of Robert Crooks & Co., said that the new company would be known as the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company.

The refinery is to a large extent a western enterprise, a number of western wholesale grocers and merchants operating under a New Jersey charter being interested in the company. George K. Ross of Cleveland, Ohio, will probably be offered the presidency, and be the official head of the new company. Mr. Ross is president of the Ross and Sprague Company, wholesale grocers, of Cleveland, Ohio. The firm of George H. Newhall Engineering Company, of Philadelphia, who will supervise the erection of this plant, built the Arbuckle Refinery, also the National of Yonkers, the McCahn of Philadelphia and the United States of Camden.

The capacity of the refinery will be 1500 barrels daily. The men interested in the plant say that they will have a distributing outlet of their own for over 50 per cent of the output. It is not the intention of the concerns identified with the refinery to enter into competition with anybody.

WEDDING LAST NIGHT.

The Bride Arrived From Ohio Day Before Yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen threw their beautiful home open for a charming wedding yesterday evening. Mr. William E. Skinner, bookkeeper for the Hawaiian Electric Co., and Miss Eleanor M. Caywood, lately of Somerset, Ohio, were united in holy matrimony by the Rev. G. L. Pearson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The hour was 8:30 o'clock. A small company was present and light refreshments were served. Some nice decorations of the rooms heightened the joyous tone of the occasion. The bride arrived from her Ohio home on Wednesday, in company with the host and hostess of her wedding. Congratulations are extended by The Republican to the happy couple.

The tree that bears the most fruit to market is said to be the axle-tree.

WORK OF RUSKIN LIVES AFTER HIM

Ruskin Hall Movement Is Described By a Chicago Man.

BEFORE RESEARCH CLUB MEETING

MR. VROOMAN TELLS OF WORK BEGINNING IN ENGLAND AND EXPANDING.

Center of Operations in United States in Missouri Town—The Lecturer Fears Study After Hours Would Not Suit Hawaii's Tropic Climate.

The Ruskin Hall workingmen's movement was thoroughly and succinctly explained before the Young Men's Research Club gathered at the pleasant home of Mr. W. R. Castle, corner of Victoria and Kinohau streets, yesterday evening. Those present were accorded the rare privilege of learning from Mr. F. B. Vrooman, a prominent leader in the work throughout the United States, the progress made since the movement began.

The speaker was presented by Mr. Percy Pond. After a brief introduction, in which passages from the works of Ruskin were quoted bearing upon the workingmen's movement, Mr. Vrooman launched into the heart of his theme. He is at the head of the work in the United States. The seat of the Ruskin Hall movement is located at Trenton, Mo., where within the past year a pretentious college building has been secured. In addition, a farm of 1600 acres of the best land is owned by the institution which is operated mainly with the labor of students, who in this manner are permitted to reduce materially the attendant expenses of the tuition to the modest sum of \$125 a year.

Concerning the work in England, Mr. Vrooman stated that the movement of the workingmen comes from Ruskin Hall, Oxford. It is a workingman's college, planted in that venerable seat of learning. It receives students, not with the intention of making them lawyers or clergymen, but with the hope of sending them back to their own work fully equipped for the leadership of their own class. It has on its rolls and it educates, at this moment, about fifteen hundred workingmen by correspondence; it has founded other "Ruskin Halls" in the more important towns of that country, and is founding similar institutions with similar names in the United States. The special subjects taught are Constitutional and Institutional History. In other words, it is designed to introduce everywhere among the younger workingmen sound views of history and sociology, and of development according to knowledge in place of wild imaginations of possible millenniums to be attained by hasty revolutions.

This attempt, like every other attempt of the kind, may be regarded as visionary. So far, however, it has succeeded. There are the students at work—they cannot be denied; there are the colleges springing into existence—they are visible to all; there is the broad fact that delegates are going over to America at once to invite the workingmen of the States to assist at the Convention as the guests of England's workingmen. So far, therefore, it is proved to be practical and possible.

The speaker declared that Ruskin was the friend of the laboring men. He had made the wage question a life study throughout England. In his after years he gave liberally to the cause of labor. He made a donation of \$200,000 to improve the condition of English labor. This subject had crept into his work all through his literary career. In addition to these efforts for the workingmen, Ruskin was said to have been connected with various private charities. Through his later career he stood as a prophet and philanthropist.

Mr. Vrooman referred to Oxford as the center of all great movements, both church and political. When the Ruskin Hall movement took form at Oxford some two and a half years ago, the tremendous gathering was called from all parts of the British Isles. The launching of the movement was strenuously opposed by some of the

more conservative and learned men of England. Many obstacles were placed in the way of future success. Time wore prejudice away. The movement made a bold stand against class factions. This secured instant co-operation of the laboring element, and increase was made by leaps and bounds.

However, the room at the head center in England was limited. Expansion was the order of the day. The land across the seas was looked into and the conditions for the Ruskin Hall plan of education were believed favorable for ultimate success. The correspondence branch of the movement was also inaugurated, by which method many hundreds throughout England availed themselves of the educational privileges. In addition to the regular faculty, talented professors from other Oxford colleges have entered into the work, and are delivering lectures before the students at home and abroad.

Mr. Vrooman declared that the methods and the attendant results had accomplished a great victory in the driving out of the spirit of discontent among the working classes who had availed themselves of the educational advantages offered, and upon such a reasonable basis. They return to their regular duties of life better equipped in the struggle for existence, as the movement teaches evolution instead of revolution.

Mr. Vrooman further insisted that the movement was not breeding a crop of agitators, as had been sometimes predicted by a portion of the press of London.

The extension movement throughout England has caught on like wildfire. In the United States, Ruskin Hall extension is comparatively a new proposition, and little has been accomplished along this line. Branch Extension Ruskin Halls have been established at Liverpool, Manchester and several other places in England. Branches have been opened at Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, in this country. The work in the United States is but one year old.

Mr. Vrooman was asked a variety of questions bearing upon the Ruskin movement at the close of his informal talk. In this manner many points were more fully brought out. When asked if he thought it feasible to introduce the Ruskin Hall educational movement in Hawaii, the speaker was somewhat doubtful of success under climatic conditions here. He was of the opinion that after persons had devoted eight hours to labor in a tropical country such as Hawaii or the Philippines, they were seriously handicapped in applying themselves to study such as the Ruskin Hall extension courses demanded.

A brief social session followed, when those present were given an opportunity of meeting Mr. Vrooman personally.

VISITING MISSIONARY SPEAKS AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

According to announcement, the Rev. F. M. Rains spoke at the Christian church yesterday evening. His discourse was of a general character with some local references. Mr. Rains has been secretary of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of the United States for the past eight years. He is a young man who gives an impression of being at once devoted and energetic in whatever business he may have under his care, while also possessing an unaffected cordiality of demeanor which cannot fail to make friends of strangers whom he meets.

To a reporter of The Republican who met him at the church last night, Mr. Rains said that he was going to visit the missionary stations in Japan and China, perhaps extending his tour to Manila. There are about 20 stations in the Orient. Mrs. Rains accompanied him on the trip, they being passengers in the Coptic, and they would be absent from home six months.

In answer to a question he said that the expenditure of the society for foreign missions was about \$300,000 a year. The Christian church membership now numbered about one and a quarter million and was gradually increasing.

Affairs in China.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The commissioner of customs has left Wu Chan for Nan King, province of Quang See, to open the latter as a treaty port.

The British warships Glory, Eclipse and Daphne arrived unexpectedly today at Amoy. All is quiet there.

Band concert tomorrow afternoon.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST— A COMEDY OF ERRORS

Many Brains Searched For Evidence of Love's Drinks.

BOYLE NEARLY GETS "PROTECTION"

GUARDIANSHIP CASE KEEPS THE COURT SITTING ALMOST TO MIDNIGHT.

"Contiguous Inebriety" or "intoxication by juxtaposition."—Counsel Waxes Eloquent—"A Man Has a Right to Spend His Income."

Some remarkable testimony came out in the James Love guardianship case before Judge Gear yesterday afternoon and evening.

In the afternoon, just before court took a recess for supper, witnesses for the plaintiff had all testified and at 3 o'clock in the evening, when the case continued, defendant's witnesses were put on the stand.

Attorney F. E. Thompson called Harry Flint, the waterfront policeman, to the box first. Flint was prepared for a siege of questions from both Thompson and Magoon and the plaintiff's attorney, Colonel Fitch. The siege, however, did not come.

Counsel got into a wrangle over evidence and the result was that Flint left the stand, having had almost nothing to say.

The argument of counsel was over the question as to whether the company kept by the old gentleman, James Love, had anything to do with his being a spendthrift or unable to look after his own interests.

Thompson had asked witness whether he had ever seen Mrs. Roe in an intoxicated condition. Mr. Love, it will be remembered, had been living with the Roos for the last seven years.

Fitch objected to the question, on the ground that it was irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial.

Magoon delivered an eloquent argument based on the old saw that a man is known by the company he keeps. Colonel Fitch's response was more than eloquent. He showed that a man could not be placed under a spendthrift trust on the bare fact that he was a drinker or had bad habits. It had to be shown that he wasted his substance and brought those dependent upon him to want. The spendthrift trust was a creature of statute and in placing a man under such a trust the exact law should be considered and nothing else. It made no difference what company a man kept as long as he was capable of handling his own affairs.

The eloquent attorney, in a grand burst of rhetoric, went on to say that if counsel was going to prove that Love's associates were drunkards, and intended to show by contiguous inebriety, a kind of intoxicated juxtaposition, that, therefore, Love was a drunkard too and the kind of a drunkard that could not look out for his own interests, that was one way of getting at it, but, he thought, the question as to the sobriety or insobriety of Love's associates was immaterial.

There was some learned argument as to what constituted a real good drunk and what a man's propensities were while he was under the influence of strong drink.

Some technical point was under discussion. It needed illustrating. Counsel did not seem to understand each other.

"You must know how it feels to be drunk," said Thompson to Colonel Fitch.

"I am sorry to say," said the optimistic counsel, "that I have really never been drunk. It is hard for me to appreciate, therefore, the grand wave of optimism which sweeps a man's being when he is in that exalted condition. I have never really had the pleasure of being gloriously drunk."

The Colonel then quoted a few appropriate lines from "Bobby" Burns, in which the happy state of exalted intoxication is aptly described.

"And you have never felt that yourself, Colonel?" asked the Court with a compassionate smile.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)